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The China Mail.

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No. 17,511.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1919.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

VIEWS AND NEWS OF HAVAS.

PARIS, July 5.

Franco-American fellowship found marked expression at the celebration of Independence Day in Paris. A mighty throng watched a French and American review in the Place de la Concorde. President Poincare and Marshal Foch were present.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris gave a banquet to 380 guests, among them Marshal Foch and the French Ministers. Mr. Walter Berry, the president of the American Chamber, said that the only remedy against Germany is a definite armed alliance of France, Great Britain, the United States and Italy. It was useless to reckon on the honour or the pledged word of the German nation.

General Pershing stated that the conditions laid down in the peace treaty must be fulfilled every jot and article and must be carried out in the fullest comprehension of the terms.

All France follows with deep interest the voyage of the R 34 from Scotland to New York. A certain amount of disappointment is expressed in remembering that France once led the world in aeronautics.

The French Press is surprised that the Allied Tribunal is to sit in London for the trial of the Kaiser, as the Kaiser was France's enemy before he was Great Britain's; but the French public understands that France had already the privilege of the presence of the peace conference.

AIRBUS TO NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

Naval Secretary Daniels telegraphed to the R 34 congratulating its crew on the remarkable achievement which would serve to increase the already cordial Anglo-American relations.

HUNGARY.

COPENHAGEN, July 6.

A number of fugitive Hungarian politicians have arrived in Vienna, to appeal to the Entente to liberate Hungary from the domination of the Bolsheviks and help the Hungarians to form a moderate Socialist government.

TENNIS.

LONDON, July 5.

There were 10,000 spectators at Wimbledon, including their Majesties. The end was most dramatic. In the third set Lenglen led by four to one. Chambers reached 6/5 and 40/15.

LONDON, July 5.
At Wimbledon in the ladies' championship final Mademoiselle Suzanne Lenglen beat Mrs. Lamber Chambers, the holder, 10/8, 4/6, 9/7.

STAMPED OF GERMAN OFFENDERS.

LONDON, July 5.

The Allies' firmness in demanding the surrender of the German law-breakers has led to a regular stampede of conscience-stricken officers, particularly submariners. Many have already escaped to neutral countries, while others are hiding in Germany. Although, with the exception of Admiral Tirpitz, the names of the guilty have not been published, it is expected they will include the worst submariners and bombardiers of open seaside towns, illegal minelayers, sinkers of hospital ships, and the leading looters in Belgium and France.

THE SHAH.

LONDON, July 5.

The Times says the ex-Shah has returned to Persia from Turkey and is at present at Kasvin.

FRENCH ARMY.

PARIS, July 5.

The French army resumes its peace footing on October 30.

NECROLOGY.

LONDON, July 3.

The Rt. Hon. Sir William MacGregor, P.C., G.C.M.G., late Governor of Queensland, is dead at the age of 72.

GREEKS v. TURKS.

PARIS, July 5.

The Temps says the Turks have entered Aidin which the Greeks evacuated. Part of the town is aflame and the telegraph wires are cut.

LONDON TROOPS HAVE GRAND PARADE.

LONDON, July 5.

The triumphant march through the metropolis of detachments of the City and County of London troops was the occasion of great demonstrations of their fellow-citizens' pride in the deeds of their own men. Huge crowds walked the whole route from Constitution Hill through the Mall and the Strand to Tower Hill. Here the soldiers were greeted by 20,000 territorials, representing every unit. A Guards band led the procession, with colours fluttering in the bright sunshine. The route was three miles long. A hundred uniformed nurses from the five great London hospitals participated, and were particularly enthusiastically received. The King, surrounded by a brilliant staff, took the salute outside Buckingham Palace, where two Guards bands played the troops past. Cavalry bands were planted outside the Mansion House where the Lord Mayor welcomed the troops within the city. Fifty other bands played in the procession. Volunteer cadets and V.A.D.s lined the streets.

CRICKET.

LONDON, July 5.

The matches Gents Players(?) Notts, Yorkshire v. Warwickshire, Leicestershire v. Cambridge, were all drawn.

WHERE IT HURTS.

GERMAN PRINCES PLEAD TO KING GEORGE.

BERLIN, July 5.

The Kaiser's five younger sons have telegraphed to King George placing themselves at his disposal in the event of their father's extradition in order to spare him "such degradation."

GERMAN RATIFICATION.

BERLIN, July 5.

The Frankfurter's Weimar correspondent says the peace treaty is to be submitted to the National Assembly for ratification the middle of next week.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

COPENHAGEN, July 5.

From Prague it is officially announced that the Magyar troops completed their retirement on July 2 from western Slovakia to the frontiers laid down by the peace conference. The Czecho-Slovaks have occupied the evacuated territory.

AVIATION.

HALIFAX, July 5.

The Handley Page machine was forced to descend at Parrsborough owing to engine trouble. The crew is safe.

LONDON, July 5.

The R 34's position at midnight was 59/40 north 45/45 west.

ST. JOHNS, July 4.

The Handley Page left for New York yesterday, expecting to sight the R 34, which hopes to reach its destination by noon to-morrow.

LONDON, July 5.

The R 34 wireless at 8 o'clock on the evening of July 4 that it was then over the island of Saint Pierre south of Newfoundland, having apparently abandoned its visit to St. Johns.

LONDON, July 5.

The difficulties of the R 34 are strong head winds and petrol supply getting short.

BOSTON, July 5.

The R 34 is in distress and has asked American destroyers to tow her.

AUSTRIAN VIEWS.

VIENNA, July 4.

The Press here is discussing the peace treaty say that England and America are now lords over hundreds of millions and judges of the assembled nations, with power to pronounce an economic death sentence on refractory peoples by withholding supplies. The Labour papers admit the evidence shows that Britain and her Allies did not want war, the origin of which was undoubtedly Vienna.

TURKS LEAVE PARIS.

PARIS, July 4.

The Turkish delegates have left for Lausanne.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

LLOYD GEORGE RESTING.

LONDON, July 6.

Mr. Lloyd George has arrived at Criccieth for a fortnight's complete rest.

MR. ASQUITH AT COLOGNE.

COLOGNE, July 6.

Mr. Asquith is visiting Cologne as the guest of General Robertson.

A GERMAN SPLIT.

BERLIN, July 6.

Rumours are circulating in Weimar of a serious crisis within the government regarding the new division of Germany, the views of the imperial and Prussian governments conflicting.

ITALIAN FOOD PRICES.

ROME, July 6.

Demonstrations of protest at the dearness of food have occurred at Turin, Leghorn and Palermo. The tradesmen of Rome have agreed to a fifty per cent. reduction in prices.

ROME, July 6.

Food and clothing shops in Milan and other towns were raided. One man was killed and several injured. Disturbances are reported at Brescia. Tradesmen in several towns have considerably reduced their prices. The government is taking stern measures against monopolists. The Socialist parties disclaim responsibility for the disorders.

ANOTHER ARMISTICE.

COPENHAGEN, July 4.

As the result of Allied mediation, an armistice between the Estonians and German troops was signed at Riga yesterday. It provides that the imperial German troops shall evacuate Lettland quickly and both the imperial and Baltic Landeswehr are to leave Riga by to-morrow.

SPEECH BY SMUTS.

LONDON, July 5.

General Smuts, when receiving the D. L. at Manchester University, referred to the greatness of the British empire which is in itself a league of nations. At the conference in Paris M. Clemenceau had referred to our fourteen representatives as "Lloyd George savages" but they represented realities with no nonsense about them and the British Empire with its great political preponderance was going to play an important part in the world's future. We fought not only for victory but for ideals and principles which we intended to see triumphant. No country had emerged from the war so fat and rich as America with her tremendous resources, and it was for the empire to see that those resources were used to the best advantage to benefit Europe which was in a very bad way. Turkey had long been referred to as the sick man of Europe but the central states in his opinion were in a much worse position. It was for this country to put Europe on its legs again.

OFFICER'S NOT SO BADLY TREATED.

HAIG'S EXAGGERATIONS.

LONDON, July 5.

The Minister of Pensions writes to the Press with reference to General Haig's evidence before the pensions committee on July 1. He says the figures quoted referred to the past not to present rates. He instances General Haig's statement that a second lieutenant in a sanatorium after paying the sanatorium charges had a balance of only £93 a year for his wife and children and shows that the total compensation in such a case would be £412 a year and the balance now would be £178 apart, altogether from maintenance and education allowances for the children according to age.

VANCOUVER STRIKE.

VANCOUVER, July 3.

The general strike is called off. The men are ordered to return to work this afternoon.

U.S. ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 4.

The War Department has ordered the demobilisation of the army by September 30 and return to its peacetime strength of approximately 233,000.

(Continued on Page 5.)

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

WE HAVE THE LATEST ENGLISH & AMERICAN

PERIODICALS

ALSO

NEW NOVELS

AND

BUSINESS BOOKS,

ETC., ETC.

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TEL. 696.

23, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A SPEEDY & SURE CURE FOR PRICKLY HEAT.

Our PRICKLY HEAT LOTION, prepared according to the formula of one of the present day Professors of Tropical Medicine.

Instantly Allays Irritation and Cures after a few applications.

THE PHARMACY,

22, Queen's Road Central.

TEL. 345.

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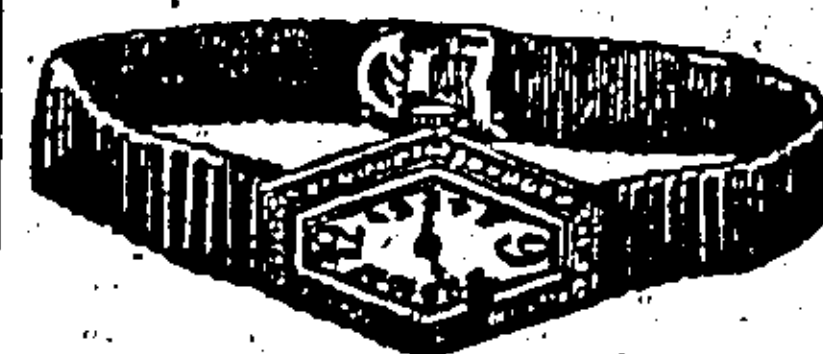
NOW PROCEEDING.

Great Bargains

Further Reductions.

PHONE 644

PEDDER STREET.



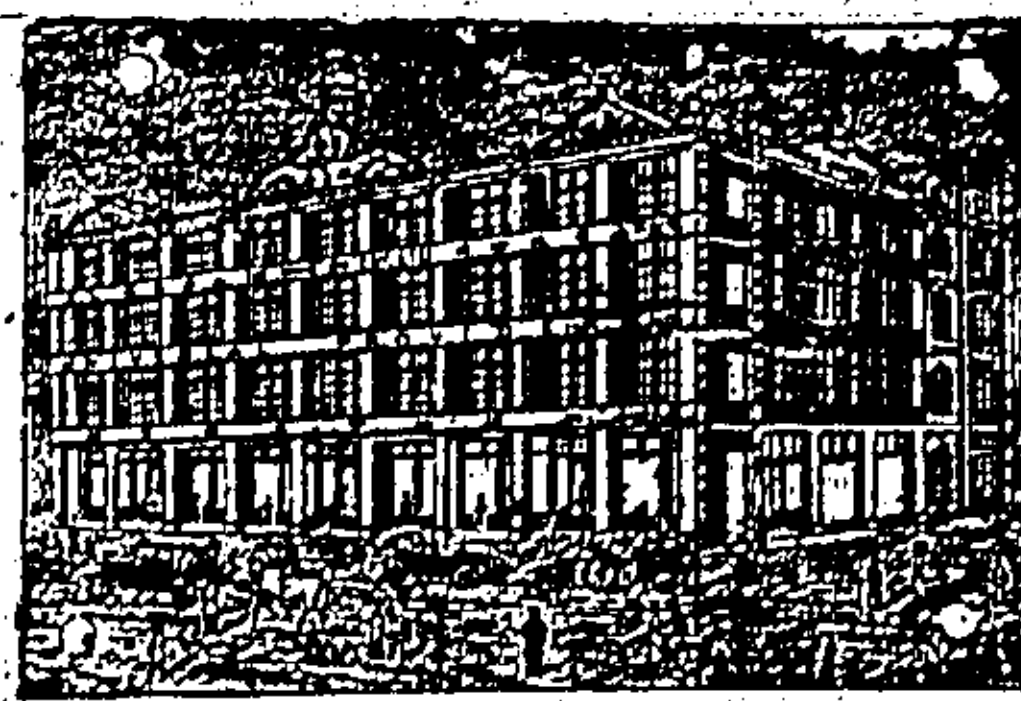
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QUALITY-VARIETY-PERFECTION.

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Office used
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A. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telephone Address

"KING" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,

July 10, 1919, at 11 a.m.,
on the premises of the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
"GODOWN No. 6."

307 Bags of SIAM WHITE RICE

No. 3.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 8, 1919.

WITHOUT RESERVE.**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

MONDAY,

the 21st July, 1919, at 11 a.m., at
Fwong Tung Cheung's Shipyard,
To-Kwa-Wan.

ONE COMPLETE SET ENGINES
AND BOILER
IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

DESCRIPTION:
Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33,
by 24 stroke.
Boiler, 12 x 10, working pressure
120 lbs. on vertical survey.

To be sold in one lot.
Inspecting orders and further particu-
lars may be had from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 4, 1919.

CAMERAS PLATES FILMS PLATES CAMERAS

NEW CAMERAS!

JUST ARRIVED

PAGET PRIZE PLATES
AND PAPERS.
BUTCHER'S REFLEX.
EASTMAN'S KODAK
EASTMAN'S FILMS.

A large and new consignment of
Photographic requisites now
in stock.
Developing, Printing and Natural
Colouring for Amateurs given
special attention.

THE KWONG KWUI
Photographers Association
Tel. 272. 10 Queen's Road Central.

STOCK OF NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

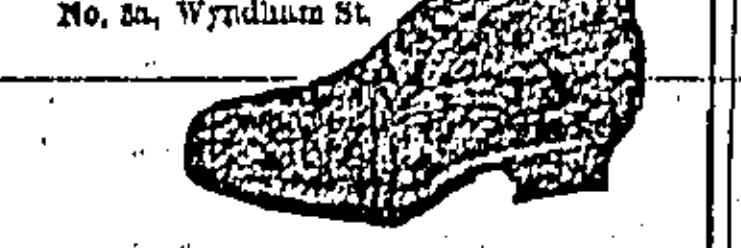
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Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic Work done
in latest styles also Passport Photos.

Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Specialty.
No. 84, Queen's Road Central.
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TAIYO & CO.

(JAPANESE)
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER
No. 24, Wyndham St.

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APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations.
Thousands of Ladies have been cured of
all kinds of irregularities of the Menstrual
system, and all kinds of diseases of the
female system, by the use of this
remedy. It is a powerful and safe
medicine, and it is the only one of its
kind in the world. It is the only one
which is guaranteed to cure all
kinds of diseases of the female system.
It is the only one which is guaranteed
to cure all kinds of diseases of the
female system. It is the only one
which is guaranteed to cure all kinds
of diseases of the female system.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.
Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.

ENGINEER FOR LOCAL WORKS.
Thorough shop training in
mechanical engineering and experience
in charge of steam plant essential.
Apply Box No. 1119 c/o "CHINA
MAIL."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PATHEPHONE \$60
model practically new, with
sapphire and needle reproducers, also
80 records Pathe and Victor. What
offers? Can be seen by appointment.
Box 1133, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET.—First Floor Masonic Hall
Annexe. Suitable for OFFICES.
Formerly Italian Consulate. Apply to—
Secretary, c/o MASONIC HALL.

TO LET.—No. 102 The Peak, 6
ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak.
Apply to PERCY SMITH, SEYM &
FLEMING.

TO BE LET.—LARGE GODOWN
No. 141, Praya East. Fronting
the Harbour. Apply to E. HING & CO.
25, Wing Wo Street, Central.

TO LET.

TO LET.—OFFICES in Hotel Man-
sions. For particulars apply to
MANAGER, HONGKONG HOTEL.

TO LET.—From August 1. Up-
furnished FLAT of two LARGE
ROOMS, all conveniences, in best part
of Kowloon. Quiet and cool. Apply
Box No. 746, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.—A FLAT in Prince's
Buildings. Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

Furnished for 12 months No. 57 The
Peak (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) contain-
ing 3 Bedrooms and bathrooms, hot
and cold water, drying room, Dining
room, Drawing room, Sitting room and
usual offices and servants' quarters, also
large garden. Possession 15th July.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, July 3, 1919.

MADAME FLINT

At the beginning of July will
OPEN A NEW BRANCH of her

DRESSMAKING & MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

— AT THE —

Corner of Queen's Road Central
and Wyndham Street.

(THE VICTORIA PHARMACY)

Madame Flint desires to announce to her Customers that
Mlle. Flint is at present in Paris and is forwarding the
latest Parisian Styles by every mail.

WISEMAN LTD.

JUST ARRIVED.

Confectionery from England.

PASCALL'S FAMOUS
BUTTER-SCOTCH.
EVERTON TOFFEE.
JORDON TOFFEE.

AND

ALMOND ROCK.

This is the first arrival of Confectionery
from England since
1916.

WISEMAN LTD.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild
leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those
who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

165, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.



六十 道 香 德 仰 惟 吸 凡 天 華 氣 南
五 中 一 百 轉 所 信 貨 香 胞 雙 製 清 香 烟

SUNDAY GAMES?

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S IDEA
OF A DAY OF REST.

THE SABBATARIAN OBJECTIONS.

The decision of the Ealing Town
Council to discontinue Sunday
games, and the expression of opinion
from the inhabitants, which resulted
in 13 religious bodies protesting
against the playing of lawn tennis,
croquet and bowls in the public
parks on Sunday, show that Sab-
batarian observance is by no means
so easy to overcome as the advocates
of "reasonable recreation" on
Sundays imagine.

A *Daily Chronicle* interviewer has
obtained some representative views
on the subject. Prebendary Webster,
the well-known ecclesiastical writer
and an enthusiastic golfer, gave his
reasons against the introduction of
games in the parks on Sunday as
follows:—

"I object to Sunday games because
a weekly rest day is essential to man's
highest development and enjoyment.
Experience in camp and on the battle-
field, where home life is impossible,
forms no guide as to what is best for
a nation in times of peace. Sunday
games lead to Sunday labour, and is
forbidden of God in man's interest."

"British troops are renowned for
their cheerfulness. The weekly rest
day builds up a reserve of cheerfulness,
which is of priceless value in the
battle of life. Sunday which is
not a thorough change from the rest
of the week is a kill joy Sunday.
The Sunday which leaves the mind
free for higher thought and a clearer
vision of heavenly things is a kill-
care Sunday, and makes the nation
strong, merry, and free."

"C. B. S. "EXPLAINS."

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who
was interrupted in his studies at
Adelphi-terrace, proved an oracle.
The subject, he said, "is a very
difficult one, because if there is one
thing more than another that the
Englishman refuses to do it is to play
games."

Having stunned his interviewer,
Mr. Shaw proceeded to explain: "I
am not in favour of games for the
Englishman, because the average
Englishman cannot play games. He
can only work at them. When you
hear the expression how the English-
man always plays the game—whether
on Sundays or no—it really means
that he loves to work at the game in
order to prove to the world that he
can do it better than anybody else."

Mr. Bernard Shaw was not in
favour of making one day exclusively
a day of rest. "I think," he
said, "that in a highly complicated
civilised community where you
have telephones, gas, and railway
trains, it is better for the bodies and
for the souls of those who have souls,
of think they have, to have a little
bit of Sunday every day. Have a
little work, a little recreation and a
little prayer. Take a little bit of
Sunday every day of the week."

According to "Who's Who," Mr.
Shaw's diet is vegetarian, his exercise
is public speaking, swimming and
motor-cycling, and his recreation
"Anything but sport."

"Why should there not be games
such as cricket or bowls in the parks
on Sunday when on the same day
the London County Council tolerate
rowing?" asked an official of the
National Sunday League, who also
pointed out the introduction of vocal
items into the park concerts.

"Sunday entertainment has grown
enormously in the last few years. I
doubt if there is accommodation for
many games in the public parks, but
Sunday tennis and bowls would be
popular."

THE KILL-JOYS.

This theory was strongly supported
by the Rev. F. G. Bouchier (Hamp-
stead), who has previously taken up
the cudgels on behalf of a lighter
Sunday.

"Those who frown so severely
upon the playing of health-giving
games on Sunday," he said, "invari-
ably appeal to the sanctions of
religion, whereas the Christian
religion gives them no such sanction.
Take the case of a community like
my own. The residents are for the
most part working hard in town and
offices all the week, with little leisure.
Plainly to label such as these
Godless is a cruel libel. Which is
more acceptable in the sight of a
beneficent Creator—a tennis match
or a gossip match? To concentrate
on one's lawn or on one's neigh-
bours?"

"This attempt to shut the door on
all healthy recreation on Sunday can
only have one effect, that of giving
to the people an impression, which
already is far too common, that
religion is nothing more nor less than
a kill-joy."

"I object to Sunday games because
a weekly rest day is essential to man's
highest development and enjoyment.
Experience in camp and on the battle-
field, where home life is impossible,
forms no guide as to what is best for
a nation in times of peace. Sunday
games lead to Sunday labour, and is
forbidden of God in man's interest."

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your
family with a bottle of Cham-
berlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at
this season of the year, you are neglect-
ing them, as bowel complaint is sure to
be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a
maund to be trifled with. This is
especially true if there are children in
the family. A dose or two of this reme-
dy will place the trouble within control
and perhaps save a life, or at least a
doctor's bill. For sale by All Chemists
and Storekeepers.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Little public comment has been
aroused by an event, which, two
generations ago, would have pro-
duced a tempest of controversy. We
allude to the decision taken by the
Lower House of Convocation to send
the Church Assembly Enabling Bill
to Parliament. The object of this
Bill is to set up a representative
assembly of the Church, with the
power of legislating on Church
affairs subject only to a Parliament-
ary veto. It provides that a measure
which has passed the Church
Assembly should be submitted to
an Ecclesiastical Committee
of the Privy Council, and afterwards
laid on the tables of the Houses of
Parliament, automatically passing
into law unless a contrary motion is
carried.

It is urged that at a time when
Church reform is of vital importance
members of Parliament have neither
time nor inclination to give proper
attention to ecclesiastical affairs;
that the Church of England should
be set free to develop its spiritual
energies. On the other hand, as the
Dean of Canterbury and a small
minority of ecclesiastics recognise,
this first step in separation tends in
the direction of disestablishment.
Throughout its history the Church of
England has been State endowed
and State controlled; the other
religious communities will be inclined
to argue that if the control is
abolished the privilege of endowment
should be abolished with it. Dr.
Temple, the chairman of the Life and
Liberty Movement, looks forward to
a time when reunion between the
Free Churches and the Anglican
Church may cease to be impossible,
and he has pointed out that the sub-
jection of the latter to the State has
been a chief obstacle.

But the whole problem is really a
deeper one than that of ecclesiastical
government. The diminished interest
of Parliament in Church affairs is
only one sign of the diminished in-
fluence of the Churches upon the life
of the nation. Our leading statesmen
in Gladstone's middle life were neces-
sarily interested in theology, because
there were personalities in the Church
who thrust theological problems upon
the nation as a necessary part of its
everyday life. That profound intel-
lectual influence has disappeared
from modern society. And until it
can regain it by its own efforts the
Church cannot acquire that hold
upon the secular life of the nation
which is the ultimate object of this
interesting Ecclesiastical Bill.—*Daily
Chronicle.*

NIGHT-TIME IS THE RIGHT TIME

to take Pinkettes, the gentle little laxa-
tives. Their good effects are experienced
next morning, and without griping or
purging.



dispel constipation, cure biliousness,
sick headaches, liveraches, coated
tongue, foul breath. Obtainable from
dealers everywhere, or at 50 cents the
bottle from The Dr. Williams' Medicine
Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

WHEN YOU EAT TOO MUCH.

DISTRESS in the stomach after eating
is relieved by taking one of Cham-
berlain's Tablets. Try it the next time
you eat more than you should. For sale
by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.**CARS on HIRE**

Experienced C
and
Expert Meas

A Large Number of
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The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1919.

FISTICUFFS.

A man called Dempsey has hit a man called Willard harder than Willard could hit him, and Anglo-Saxon mankind the world over is much more interested in that than in the first session of the League of Nations executive. It isn't only the athletes among them, either, that are excited about it. Thousands of little men, themselves "unpractised in exchanging gloves," are discussing the event, and telling how Willard was the "White Hope" who beat or bought the negro Jack Johnson in 1915, and how Jack Dempsey is a boy of 24 who walloped Garret Smith and Porky Flynn and is now the heavy weight champion pugilist of the world by strength of arm. It is queer, isn't it? Some of these men, if they slapped them, would feel like the burly Russians at Omsk, who, watching a boxing display by the 9th Hampshire regiment, found it "a little too strong for their nerves." The British claim it as their national sport, and the tradition will die hard, even in these sentimentally humane days. Every male Briton's mind is a hive of B's—Beef is, he thinks, peculiarly English, and Beer is his patriotic drink, even when he prefers whisky while the art of Bashing is so much a vested interest of his national spirit that even his curates prattle about it. As a "hardening" exercise it is doubtful if it has any merits over others, especially now that the old endurance test of unlimited "rounds" has given way to the scheming for the "knock out." The pugilists are so illogical. They employ anatomical knowledge in "discovering" "kidney punches" and yet they bar a blow lower down where it would be more quickly effective. They put on gloves to soften the blow they ought to use the "caestus" or knuckle duster to enhance it. Their ambition is to hit the other man so hard that he will remain stunned while they count ten, whereas consistently they should strike him so that his unconsciousness would last ten times ten millions. The Germans have always been superior to this brutal sport, and declined to stand up to it. When forced into a personal encounter (an accident liable to happen to any gentleman) they have preferred to box with their fists.

their boxing, probably derived from examples witnessed on the dancing floor of the Moulin Rouge. If your French opponent succeeds in kicking you on the chin, you are considered to have lost on points. The Japanese *judo* has no hitting with the fist, as experience has shown that it is less unseemly to dislocate a bone or two in your opponent's skeleton. This usually induces him to desist. The ancient Chinese way of "making faces" to cow the opponent is less fatiguing and less brutal than the British form of fighting. The words "box" and "bash" are probably both derived from the Danish word "bask," a buffet. For all these facts and data we are indebted largely to the Encyclopedia Britannica and back numbers of the Parish Magazine, to whom our acknowledgements are due.

CANADIAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

The labour troubles in Canada, which began to look rather like Bolshevism at one time, began at Winnipeg with quite a small dispute, in which three Conservative employers refused to treat with their men "collectively." This aroused all the Trades Unions in the country, and "sympathetic strikes" were ordered to uphold the principle of collective bargaining or Trades Unionism. There are always extremists on the fringe of such troubles, and these joined in and started a sort of Soviet system, which issued licences or permits to restaurants, bakeries, etc., to carry on, "by permission of the Strike Committee." The government naturally objected to this usurpation of its authority, and managed, without using the soldiery, to stop it. There seems little doubt, from the extent of the trouble, and the real feeling imported into the struggle, that if the authorities had not kept their heads something very like Bolshevism would have gained a footing. They are to be praised for their sober handling of a difficult situation. The following notes are relevant and interesting:

"The laborers and peasants of Russia, the factory hands of England, and the common laborers of America have been fired with a vision of a new world in which their past sufferings will be replaced by a greater degree of welfare than they have enjoyed."

"Many people believe that America's reconstruction labor problem is a struggle between capitalists and organized labor over the question whether or not labor will retain the advances in organization and wages which it has obtained during the war. In my judgment, that struggle is in the opening skirmish of a much further-reaching contest. Millions of workers have been aroused to ask whether democracy is a reality

when it is accompanied by the amount of unemployment, low wages, bad housing, and the like which have existed up to the present time. The peasants of Russia and of other countries are asking whether the land-systems of the past are compatible with democracy. In a word, the aroused self-consciousness heretofore submerged, will force a widespread struggle over fundamentals of social organization and social policy."

"The world has neither comprehended nor felt the full power of the forces underlying the radical Socialistic movements shaking Europe today. These movements are due to the cumulative discontents of generations. The Bolsheviks, the I.W.W., and similar organizations may be crushed as organizations, but this will not stifle the revolt they express. These organizations are concrete manifestations of economic discontent of the peasant and labouring classes, and discontent is not cured by force. In ancient times the control of society was in the hands of landlords. During the later Middle Ages the capitalistic class emerged and compelled the landlords to divide social control with them. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the skilled mechanics and small farmers forced a place for themselves in the political and economic control of society. Now the laborers of Europe and America, with the peasants of Italy and Russia, have emerged into self-consciousness and demand participation in the management of the world's life. The uprising of these groups is due to causes that have been operating over a long period of time in Russia, Germany, France, England, Italy, the United States, and lesser nations—causes too fundamental to be dismissed with superficial concessions or crushed by political or economic force. Though they may lose in their early efforts, they will continue the struggle until they win self-government and justice."

BREATHING AND CRIME.

Here's a clipping: The great cause of Social Crime is Drink; the great cause of Poverty is Drink. When I hear of a family broken up, I ask the cause—Drink. If I go to the gallows and ask its victim the cause, the answer is Drink. Then I ask myself in perfect wonderment, 'Why do not men put a stop to this thing?' From records kept during years of 156,230 prisoners committed for crime, it was shown that 91 per cent. were drinkers."

And here's a comment: All those criminals were breathers. Ervo, oxygen is worse than alcohol, in the proportion of 100 per cent. to 91.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 6 11/16d.

To-day's return shows two cases of plague.

Public riches in the Peak district will not be available for hire after 9 p.m.

The police allege that there are gangs of young rowdies accustomed to extort money from brothel inmates by threats. Four were charged to-day, and let out on bail.

On application from Mr. Leo d'Almada two Chinese were remanded by Magistrate Lindsell on a charge of being in possession of Arms. Bail was fixed at \$500 and \$100 for each accused respectively.

Mr. N. R. Armitage, who recently left Bangkok for Hongkong has been appointed manager of the branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Canton, in place of Mr. A. Forbes, who has gone Home on leave, says the *Bangkok Daily Mail*.

Says the "Topicist" in the *Singapore Free Press*:—People interested in the rice question are asking themselves why on earth the price of Siamese rice has been fixed higher than the market price and the explanation of the new Food Controller that it would be necessary under the new scale for consumers to pay thirty-six dollars for what had hitherto cost 25 does not seem entirely satisfactory."

SOMETHING ATTEMPTED, SOMETHING DONE.

Some months ago the *China Mail* ventilated a grievance of the Agreement employees of the Naval Yard. They have been petitioning the Admiralty for years past and have now obtained partial success. The article in the *China Mail* was re-printed in the *Naval and Military Record* and other Home papers.

Thanks to this means of airing the grievance and the efforts of certain M.P.'s, chiefly Sir Clement Kinnloch Cooke and Mr. Hohlner, the Admiralty notify an increase of 10 per cent. on salary from Jan. 1, 1918. In addition all emoluments are reckoned at a 2/- dollar which reduces the amount to be paid in Income Tax by about half.

But the employees concerned think the concessions are inadequate.

THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

WAR LOSSES AND THE FUTURE.

The Messageries Maritimes, the premier French shipping company of the Orient suffered severely during the war. Of their fleet no less than 22 ships were sunk, M. Tourlet the local manager informs a *China Mail* reporter. Of these the best known in Hongkong are the s.s. "Villeda," "Clotat," Ernest Simons, Athos, Sontay and Karnak. The loss of life among the ships staffs numbered 450.

Now the war is ended the company anticipate additions to the fleet. Not unnaturally they hope for some of the German ships as part recompense for the devilish acts of the German submarine crews. At present the company has been given the s.s. "Scharnhorst," a German ship, to operate for French Government account. The "Scharnhorst" in pre-war days was on the books of the German Lloyd company. She is now running between Marseilles and Saigon, principally for carrying French government stores, produce, and military passengers. The "Scharnhorst" will not make Hongkong a port of call under the present arrangements.

The company has been notified that another German ship the s.s. Batavia leaves Marseilles this month and will also be operated on Government account. The Batavia under present arrangements will call at Hongkong and Shanghai and will take light and passengers from those ports to Marseilles and intermediate ports.

The Messageries Maritimes hope shortly to have steamers allotted to them for working on their own account.

JUNK CARGO SUNK.

NARROW ESCAPE OF "CHOFU MARU."

"Yesterday just after noon the Japanese s.s. Chofu Maru narrowly escaped sinking by the Australian and Oriental s.s. Changsha. The latter ship left her mooring at Bill to commence her return journey to Australia. She steamed past the s.s. Chifur at 338 on the latter's starboard, and then it seems some thing went wrong with her steering gear. The Changsha crossed the Chofu Maru. The junk had her bottom knocked out and her cargo went through.

But for the junk acting as a buttress to the Chofu Maru the latter must have been sunk. As it was the only damage the Chofu Maru received was her rails bent 16 feet.

The junk No. 2735 sunk but refloated and is now alongside the Praya. She was of 917 piculs capacity and was loading the Chofu Maru. Her owners are Yee Cheong Lung and Yee Lung.

Some of the cargo could be seen floating all about the harbour. The damage to junk is estimated at \$3,100 and cargo \$17,000. The junk master also submits a claim for \$200 for fixtures, etc. on the junk, \$300 for clothing, \$500 jewellery, and \$750 money, a total of \$4,850 excluding the cargo.

The Changsha proceeded on her voyage. Her agents are Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

KOWLOON HOUSE ROBBERY.

TWO CHINESE CHARGED.

The two Chinese said to be involved in the robbery of money and jewellery to the extent of \$3,175, from Mr. E. Abraham's residence in Kowloon made their appearance before Mr. G. N. Orme this morning. Mr. Abraham, it was stated, left the house one night to visit the Theatre and on his return found his house had been broken into and jewellery stolen.

Second accused held that he had kept guard whilst the first defendant plundered the house.

Inspector Gordon informed the Magistrate that the C.S.P. would like a committal if the case were proved.

Hearing was adjourned.

MR. HUTCHISON TO ENQUIRE INTO RICE QUESTION.

Mr. R. O. Hutchison, who was formerly Chief Magistrate, has been commissioned by the Government to enquire into the rice question with a view to price control.

No one could be better chosen for this work than Mr. Hutchison, who was for some time Superintendent of Imports and Exports prior to his departure for Europe.

Mr. Hutchison's place as magistrate has been taken up by Mr. N. Orme.

APPRECIATION OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

A little while ago a correspondent in these columns complained that although shipowners and others interested in shipping had profited greatly by the heroism of the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine in keeping their ships running without pause throughout the whole of the submarine war, few of the recent donations of such had been directed to purely nautical charities.

It is, therefore, with all the more gratification it will be learned that at the recent annual meeting, Messrs Mackenzie & Co. voted a sum of one thousand pounds sterling to the Fryatt Memorial Fund in appreciation of the fine work of the British Mercantile Marine during the war. A draft for this sum has since been forwarded to the China Coast Officers' Guild for transmission to the Treasurer of the Fund.

Although Messrs Mackenzie & Co. is not an old established shipping firm, having, in fact, less direct connection with shipping than a great many other firms in China, the gift is one of the largest of the kind that has hitherto been made and will earn the gratitude of those who go down to the sea in ships as a mark of appreciation for those who have given their lives that the flag of Britain might not be driven from the seas.

The selection of the Fryatt Memorial Fund for this generous donation is peculiarly fitting since the fund was established by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild as a lasting memorial to the shipmaster who was basely done to death by the cowardly Germans for doing what every British shipmaster before and after him has done or been prepared to do to run his ship in spite of the brutal threats of an unscrupulous and dishonourable foe.

Instead of erecting an elaborate memorial in marble and brass which, while striking to the eye, would have been of no practical use, the Imperial Guild chose to make it one that, while keeping the name of the martyred master prominently before the world, would, at the same time, be of assistance to those in distress, and already many thousands of pounds have been disbursed in aid of the widows and families of seamen who have fallen upon evil times owing to the loss of their bread-winners through the operations of the barbarous submarines.

In this manner the fund is being administered so as to be of present benefit to the living, as well as a memorial to the honoured dead, and in thus assisting the Fryatt Memorial, donors are expressing in a most tangible form their recognition of what the sacrifices that have been made by the seamen of the British Mercantile Marine have meant to the public.

A message from His Majesty the King, issued while the war was still at its height, read: "The King feels sure that the country at large joins with him in appreciating the noble services rendered by the Officers and men of the Merchant Service since the beginning of the war and the heroism displayed by those who risked, and often gave, their lives in carrying out their arduous duties."

That lip-service in plenty has been rendered is well known, but whether the devotion of the Mercantile Marine has been recognised in a tangible manner by contributions toward the comfort, if not subsistence, of those who thus gave their lives, is more doubtful.

True, several shipowners and others who have existed by the activities of shipping at home have recently left sums of money to charities unconnected with the sea and have omitted to include such nautical charities in their benefactions, but when a firm such as this, far away from the actual scene of conflict, makes such a generous donation to a fund that is eminently the sailors' own, a donation that may possibly be the forerunner of many others, British mariners the world over can rest assured that their services are not being forgotten.—*Shipping and Engineering.*

THE PEAK TRAMWAY.

Peak residents are complaining about the stoppage of the service from Barker Road to the top and from Kennedy Road to the terminus. They say the whole fault is lack of foresight. A retaining wall should have been put there when they altered the gradient in order to eliminate the "depression." One resident stopped a *China Mail* reporter in a hurry to say that any layman could have seen that the new cut at the top would subside as soon as there was heavy rain.

He says they had three months of limited service a short while ago. To add to the discomfort of those top-side, somebody, without authority, closed Findlay Path. The barrier has now been removed.

His last grouse is that the company has removed the pulleys from Kennedy Road to the bottom which he pessimistically concludes means a protracted restriction of full service.

For the benefit of Peak residents we hope he is wrong and that what the company told the *China Mail* is right. That is that alterations will be effected in a period of a week to a fortnight.

THE CRITICAL HOUSING PROBLEM.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING.

THE ADMIRALTY CONDEMNED.

Some months ago the *China Mail* published an article on the Housing Problem. At that time we warned the Government of the critical situation that will arise when the naval and military here come up to post-war establishment strength. To-day we learn that the Government is busy on a scheme to "resume" land for houses.

Already the "writing on the wall" appears, for a number of military families have secured passages by the P. & O. "Nagoya" which is due here on July 21. Fortunately there are sufficient empty quarters available for these but when another party arrives, as is expected when passages can be obtained, it seems a certainty that some of the civilian occupants of military quarters must receive notice to quit. Let us illustrate the situation. In no small town a British regiment is a part of the Hongkong garrison. This is looking at present but will come before many more numerous posts. At a reasonable estimate such a regiment will bring 30 families. This number must be added to by those that will arrive with the Machine Gun Corps reported as forming part of the post-war garrison, artillery, engineers and staff and departmental services.

The Hongkong Government fully realises the gravity of the situation, and, being aware of it is no use unless they are prepared to meet the threatened emergency, and it is good to hear that they made a definite move to-day, of which more anon.

Of the 24 civilian families now occupying military quarters nearly all are Admiralty employees. This Establishment with about 70 European employees now, and about 100 in normal times, provides quarters for six of its civilian employees!

Thus it will be seen that the Admiralty is to a considerable extent responsible for the serious housing situation. The Military were not blameless in pre-war days as there were insufficient quarters for their married folk then, and the overflow were put into about 50 rented houses, in Kowloon. These were given up in the early days of the war and are now occupied mainly by Portuguese and Chinese.

The day is now drawing near when a number of European families in military quarters will receive a fortnight's or a month's notice to quit. Where are they to go?

The Hotels have all the boarders they want at permanent rates. The hotel proprietors want more visitors and fewer permanent guests. Already some of the hotels are declining to take a single additional permanent boarder. We know of a case of an Imperial Government employee (temporarily residing at one of the cheapest hotels and the hotel bill for his family considerably exceeds his unaltered pay and allowances. In another case a family in a moderately charging boarding house gets a bill which for a month's board and lodging exceeds the man's earnings by \$100 a month! Fortunately the Imperial Government is the loser and not the individuals in those cases. But soon these people will be called upon to find a residence and will have to pay their way. This makes the question of salary, which must be relevant to later.

The military authorities are reported to have in hand the erection of more quarters to accommodate the families of the troops due to partition Hongkong. But all civilians in military quarters must be evicted all the same.

What is the Hongkong Government doing? Where are the wealthy land companies now? This is an opportunity for the latter to disprove the oft-repeated charge that they exist only to squeeze every possible drop of blood from the house occupiers. If ever they had an opportunity of doing a piece of good work they have it now. The Government refuses to wait their pleasure any longer. *E pur si muove!* It moves.

Three-room flats at \$40 or \$45 dollars a month are wanted now. Not in three years time, but in three months or less.

Everyone admits that the European population is as much reduced in numbers now as it is ever likely to be. When the residents on leave return, when families that have been separated come back, and the many Naval and Military officers arrive with their families, when shore Naval Dockyard employees come, and the civilians before referred to leave military quarters, where are all these going to live?

It was up to the Hongkong Government to do something and that quickly. It would not be out of place for them to remonstrate with the Admiralty in the strongest possible terms for not providing their European subordinate officers with quarters. It might be outside the Government's province to enter a protest against the "inadequate" salaries they are paying to some of their European employees. It may surprise the local Government to know that the Admiralty pay a salary which including all allowances, is short by about one-third for rent

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

CHOW SHU-MOO TO BE PREMIER.

SHANGHAI, July 8. Chou Shu-chong has instructed the Cabinet to prepare a formal notification nominating Chou Shu-moo Premier. Chou Shu-chong has declared that if the On Fook Club will not approve Chou Shu-moo's appointment, he will resign.

The On Fook Club has shown the President a draft telegram stating that if Chou Shu-moo is nominated, they will issue a circular telegram declaring their own dissolution.

CHINA'S REFUSAL TO SIGN PEACE TREATY.

The Cabinet has not prepared a notification regarding China's refusal to sign the Treaty, but has issued a circular telegram stating that, in view of public sentiment, the delegates in Paris are refused to sign the Treaty.

As this further complicates the diplomatic situation, what will be the ultimate result it is impossible to tell.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT MUST BE STOPPED.

Meanwhile, the boycott movement in the various provinces must be stopped, in order to maintain friendly relations with a friendly Power. Therefore, all Police Courts are held responsible for the stoppage of this movement.

JAPAN GETS RICE FROM SOUTH CHINA.

Chou Shu-tung will assist Japan to obtain rice from Southern China. Kiangsu opposes but Anhui agrees. He has already exported 200,000 piculs.

LUK TSING-CHEONG TO RETURN TO PARIS.

The Government has instructed Luk Tsing-cheong to return to Paris from Switzerland.

Owing to a *fiasco* in the Lower House, the Premier Administration Bill will be shelved for a time.—*Hongkong Chinese Commercial News.*

alone. In any case the Admiralty is deservingly the strongest opponent on both counts. We are very glad to hear that the Government is alive to the pressing need of quick action and that it intends to act quickly.

STATEMENT PROMISED FOR JULY 17.

A VISIT TO THE SLEMS.

This morning a party motored to Tung Street, off Queen's Road West, and Albert Road, to see the land which the Government intend to resume.

H. E. Mr. Chaud Severn, Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowell, Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (D.P.W.), Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Pook, and representatives of the local newspapers visited U Yung Lane, off Tung Street.

H. E. the Governor gave an interesting account of the place, which, as he remarked, the party were seeing under the most favourable conditions, the day being blessed with sunshine.

U Yung Lane is better described as an "alley way." By stretching out your arms you can touch each side with ease. There were about six houses packed in this small space, with other rows back and front of it. Two are already pulled down and the others are in a tumble down condition.

His Excellency said it was intended to resume this small patch, and pull down the houses which will give breathing space to others in close proximity.

The cost is \$23,000 which worked out at \$6.40 a square foot.

It is undoubtedly a worthy job but there must be many other places in the Colony as bad or worse.

The party then went to visit Albert Road which His Excellency had not the same interest as U Yung Lane.

While discussing the matter His Excellency said something about the Government's intentions as regards European housing. He hopes to make a statement in the Legislative Council on July 17 on the subject. It appears the Government plan to erect a large building on Salisbury Road, Kowloon, for the British residents. The building will be on hotel lines, and there will be many three-roomed flats, each containing its own offices. The outline of the plan provides for a dining room where residents can dine or meals can be had in the flats. We suppose there will be conveniences for this.

The outlay necessary to build such a place is estimated at \$1,600,000. Fuller details are expected at the Legislative Council meeting on July 17.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

A FOREWORD ON THE FIREWORKS.

The Great Fireworks Display organised by the Peace Celebrations Committee promises to be the finest spectacle of the kind ever seen in this Colony. A definite programme has not yet been decided upon but the following gives some indication of what will be shown over the two nights, Friday, the 18th, and Saturday, the 19th.

Opening Salute, 90" and 100" Maroons.
Comet-like burning of stars.
Display of rockets, all sizes and varieties.
Water fireworks.
Cross fire of golden rain rockets.
Eight of large bonfire shells.
War signal balloons with magnetic illumination.
Set piece, "Over the Top."
Eight of torpedoes.
Golden rain and cross fire rockets.
Golden rain wheels.
Set piece, "Allied Shields."
Italian colour wheels.
Release of large war signal balloons.
Magnificent golden shower wheels.
Set piece, "Union Jack."
Magnificent two piece design.
Nineteen falls.
Willow tree design.
Assorted comets, bonfire shells.
Aerial artillery.
Italian colour fountain battery.
Magnificent set piece, "Bombardment of Zebruggia Mts." 300 feet long, showing battleship in action and the destruction of the mine.
Set piece, "God Save the King."
The display will take place about 500 feet from the Praya opposite Statue Square, where a large number of the set pieces now in course of preparation will be anchored. As the large rockets will also be fired from the position towards the centre of the harbour, parties who may wish to view the illuminations and fireworks from launches and other craft in the harbour are warned that they will not be permitted to approach within a certain distance of the operating base, which will be indicated later.

The day-light fireworks, also a unique display, will probably be shown on Friday afternoon or Saturday forenoon, or they may be kept until the Children's Day. "The date of this feature of the Celebrations has not yet been decided owing to the altered circumstances."

THE WATER DRAGON.
The Water Dragon is to pass through the Harbour on Friday night. This "Fairy Monster" will wind its way, supported by music from the Y.M.C.A. band, past the Naval Anchorage, past the Statue of the Praya at Queen's Wharf and finish up near the Harbour Office. Launches and other craft are warned to give it a clear course and a wide berth.

THE MOTOR CAR PROCESSION.
Every effort is being made to make the decorated motor car procession, which is to form a feature of the Saturday programme, a huge success. As already announced, prizes of \$300, \$200 and \$100 are offered for the best decorated cars in the judgment of a committee, and every registered owner of a car in the Colony has been circulated on the subject of entering. The occasion warrants a complete entry whether it be for one of the prizes or for the mere privilege of making the procession, a big one and something to be remembered. Entries close on Friday and Messrs. Shaw, Tames & Co.'s motor department are prepared to assist owners in the work of decoration. Those who recall St. Andrew's Day Motor car procession will look forward to the Peace Celebrations procession with keen anticipation.

CHILDREN'S DAY.
It is part of the scheme to set a special day for the children. The Feast of July renders a daytime function for the young folk one of the question in that month, and the distribution of medals may not be possible. The medals were ordered from the Canton Mint to be ready in time for the dates originally fixed for the celebrations, namely, August 3 and 4, but owing to the advancing of the dates to 18th and 19th July, it is doubtful whether the medals will be ready. A book of James' War Stories brought up to date is also to be distributed to the children and a grant of money is to be made to each school to enable the Headmasters to arrange for such a celebration as would appear to them to be most desirable.

EXECUTION

The Chinese who murdered a coolie of the Labour Corps on board the *Talithian* was hanged at 5 a.m. today, in accordance with a sentence of execution passed on him by the Supreme Court. The prisoner it will become shrouded in his coffin whilst the ship was in the Red Sea, with a contingent of labour corps coolies repatriated to China from France. An inquest was also held over the prisoner's body this morning before Mr. R. E. Lindsell in his capacity of coroner.

FULL COURT.

APPEAL AGAINST MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

A session of the Full Court was held in the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Melbourne) when Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Goldring) appealed on behalf of one Chu Chung Hi, against the decision of Mr. R. O. Hutchison in a case decided by him at the Magistracy recently.

The magistrate had found that: (1) a servant girl named Tsoi Ha had been wilfully beaten by the applicant (then defendant), with an instrument which was an improper instrument to use on a small girl, (2) that the said Tsoi Ha had been whipped over a period which to the magistrate appeared excessive, and (3) that the grounds alleged by the appellant against the girl were insufficient to justify the punishment administered; and sentenced the appellant to two weeks' hard labour without the option of a fine.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appeared on behalf of the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P.

Addressing their lordships, Mr. Potter said the case was brought under section 26A of Ordinance 9 of 1915 and permission had been obtained to appeal. Counsel said that he might say right at the beginning that his contention would be that the punishment meted out to his client was too severe and he would ask their lordships to give his client the option of a fine under section 109 of the Magistracy Ordinance. Counsel said he was not going to contest the facts of the case but only appeal against the sentence. The charge was one of assault. It is not a case of common assault in which the defendant had no justification except self defence. In this case, the girl was one of the members of the appellant's household and belonged to his fifth concubine. She was what is called in Hongkong a slave girl and the property of the fifth concubine.

Mr. Pollock objected and said the girl herself said the applicant was her master.

Mr. Potter: Undoubtedly, being the head of the house, he must be her master.

Mr. Pollock submitted that there was no evidence that the girl was the fifth concubine's slave. She is not a slave. Mr. Potter said that the position as exists between the applicant and the girl is that he has control over her and as head of the household, power to chastise her. He submitted that it could not be contended by the Crown that he (appellant) had no right to chastise the girl if she did wrong, because she was a minor. Counsel repeated that this is not a case of ordinary assault in which a man had nothing to justify his act except self defence. This is a case of a man who has a right to correct a minor if she did wrong. Not only in English law, said Counsel, is the power to chastise recognised but it is also Chinese custom.

The applicant was a well connected man and a contractor to the Naval Yard and submitted that if the magistrate's decision was upheld, and his client made to serve the 14 days' hard labour, he would be a ruined man and lose all his career.

The Chief Justice: A man is responsible for his acts and should think of all this before acting as he did. Mr. Potter agreed but said that his client had had too much to drink on the night in question and on returning home and being told that the girl had committed theft, he lost his temper and laying hold of the instrument nearest at hand, he chastised her with it. Counsel contended that there was no systematic cruelty, neither is the child ruined for life by the loss of sight, of hearing, of limb or injury to any other organ of the body. This is the case of a man who on one occasion did a thing he ought not to do, and that is the excessive chastisement of his charge. What they had to deal is not a case of systematic cruelty but with one of excessive chastisement on this one occasion only.

The Chief Justice: If the magistrate is satisfied from the girl's evidence that there was systematic cruelty, the decision is correct.

Mr. Potter: The charge is not one of systematic cruelty at all but one of assault. If your lordship is going to raise that point, then I might as well sit down. I did not come here to contest that point. Had we been charged with systematic cruelty, then the sentence would be justified, but we are not, we are charged with excessive beating on this one occasion only—May 19.

His lordship: If the magistrate is satisfied that there had been previous beating, do you suggest that the decision is incorrect?

Mr. Potter: With all respect, my lord, I submit that a parent or guardian might have chastised a child on four occasions in a lawful manner and only go beyond the limit on the fifth occasion when losing all patience with her he acted in such a manner as to make himself liable to punishment by law. Counsel submitted that the man would certainly not be liable to law for the previous occasions which were justified chastisements and not excessive. Counsel produced a knotted cane.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

KURDS PUNISHED.

LONDON, July 5.
The Kurds, headed by Sheikh Mahmud, and under the influence of Turco-Kurdish agitators, were aiming at the independence of Kurdistan from Turkish suzerainty. They had a rising on May 2 at Sulemaniyas in southern Kurdistan. They took prisoner some British officers and men. A relief column sent on May 23 was found insufficient to accomplish the rescue of these prisoners, whereupon a larger force, equipped with artillery and helped by cavalry, commanded by Major General Fraser, was concentrated and advanced on June 17 against the Bazyan pass held by Mahmud's forces. The pass is 3,000 feet high, with hills rising a further hundred feet above. The summit was captured at dawn on June 18. The Kurds are unaccustomed to hill warfare tactics and suffered heavily. Our casualties were slight. The cavalry pushed on to Sulemaniyah and rescued the prisoners. Mahmud was seriously wounded and captured. The situation is now satisfactory.

ARMY SPORTS.

ROWING EVENTS.

LONDON, July 5.
At Henley in the final of the King's Cup for Allied Eight, the Australian Army beat Oxford University. In the final of the Kingswood Sculls, Private Hadfield (New Zealand) beat Lieutenant Hussey (Rhine Army) easily.

MALAY TOWN HELD UP.

BIGGEST AND BOLDEST GANG ROBBERY YET PLANNED.

Gang robbers to the number of fifty took complete possession of Chenderiang early on the morning of June 20 after cutting telephone wires and posting strong pickets outside the police station, the post office, etc. Many shots were fired in order to terrorise the inhabitants. Several shops were raided and amounts totalling \$20,000 in cash taken. No personal violence is reported. It is believed that the affair is the biggest of the kind yet planned. It occupied three hours and was thoroughly organized and carried out. Police are now scouring the country.

A Manila despatch to the "Asahi" says that on the night of June 20, one of the strikers of the tramcar service of the city threw a bomb at a tramcar in motion. One person was killed and 8 were injured. As a result of the confession of the culprit the complexity of a secretary of the Labour Conference of the city was established and he was arrested on the evening of June 22.

and submitted that it was not a very heavy instrument for chastising. His lordship: It is what one would use on a horse. The knots cause considerable pain and ugly bruises. Mr. Potter repeated that losing his temper the appellant took the instrument handiest and used it on the girl. He did not choose that particular stick because there were knots on it.

His lordship: A man is responsible for his acts. Surely you don't suggest that because a man is drunk and did not trouble to ascertain the nature of the weapon he intended to use, that he is not responsible for the consequences.

Mr. Potter: But, my lord, the question is one of intention. I do not suggest that he should be discharged or that he was not to blame at all. He certainly has a certain amount of blame, but I submit the sentence is too heavy in this case. Having regard to what I have said about the ruining of his career, I think if the man is sent to jail without the option of a fine for his first offence, he would be the victim of great injustice.

After further argument, Counsel referred his lordship to a case which was heard in that very same court some years ago in which a man struck a soldier a blow with his fist and killed him and yet he was discharged because he had no intention to kill and therefore was not responsible for the unfortunate result of that blow.

After much lengthy argument as to the nature of the injury inflicted, the girl being covered with bruises on her calves, her left thigh and the lower part of her back, the appeal was dismissed, their lordships expressing themselves satisfied that 14 days' hard labour was not a severe sentence.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE and HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY July 28, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER OF BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY July 18, to MONDAY July 28, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, July 9, 1919.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FOUR DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY July 28, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER OF BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY July 18, to MONDAY July 28, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the General Managers. Hongkong, July 9, 1919.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY July 28, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER OF BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY July 18, to MONDAY July 28, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, July 9, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD. desire to again draw the attention of Consumers to the following facts—

Owing to the delay, due to conditions created by the war, in obtaining new Plant, the Company find difficulty in carrying the load necessary for public and private supply especially during the hours between 6 and 10 p.m. Consumers of electric light supplied by the Company are therefore earnestly requested to use the utmost economy in the use of light and of fans during the hours mentioned in order that the possibilities of interruption in the supply due to breakdown of the machinery may be avoided. This particularly applies to the evenings of 18th and 19th inst. during Peace Celebrations, and consumers are especially requested not to use any electric light for illumination purposes.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, July 9, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"HOMESTEAD."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 10 a.m. by Goddard & Douglas Surveyors. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, July 9, 1919.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that PUBLIC JINRIKSHAS in the Peak district will not be available for hire after 9 P.M. daily.

E. D. C. WOLFE, Captain Superintendent of Police. Hongkong, July 8, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,

July 11, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of sale), comprising—

Teak Double Wardrobe Bevelled Mirror, large Metal Bath, Desk Reading Lamp, 4 Typewriters (Brief Size), Also

1 Gent's Saddle, 1 Air Gun, Sewing Machine, &c. And Coils New Wire Rope, Canvas, &c.

Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, July 9, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned), or

TUESDAY,

July 15, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

Comprising—

bestfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Table, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (famed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, &c., Dinner Service, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c. Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures & Oil Paintings, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also Pianos by Collard & Collard (good tone), and Electric Ceiling Fan.

And Several Typewriters (Brief Size), (Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, July 9, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned), or

TUESDAY,

July 15, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES, Comprising—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilt, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c. DRAWNWORK—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c. EMBROIDERIES—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 34 in.

Also A few lots of Suit Cases and Attache Cases. (All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers). (Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, July 9, 1919.

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NOTICES.

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S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
NAGOTA	21st August	23rd September	2nd October

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due BOMBAY about
DUNERA	10th July at Noon	29th July
DILWARA	28th July	19th August

CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due CALCUTTA about
DUNERA	10th July at Noon	29th July
DILWARA	28th July	19th August

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs Goddard and Douglas at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

SATORI MARU (calling Manila) Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Tuesday, 5th August, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 11th July, at Noon.

SADO MARU (calling Marseilles) Friday, 25th July, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 26th August, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Mombasa, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU Tuesday, 16th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSEN MARU Sunday, 12th July.

TOSHI MARU Friday, 25th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CALCUTTA MARU Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU 18th July, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 2nd August, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.

SHINGO MARU Tuesday, 16th July.

KAIFUKU MARU Thursday, 17th July.

KAMO MARU Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA-SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—

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over thirty years' experience. We own two Elgin's and can guarantee any
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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Tanyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 20th July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Shingo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th August.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 16th July, at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 19th August.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver.	Western Knight	The Admiral Line	On 11th July.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Shanghai, &c.	Chicago Maru	Canada Steamship Lines	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Katori Maru	Canada Steamship Lines	On 10th July.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 29th July.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th July, at 3 p.m.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
New York & Havana via Kobe, &c.	Kiyo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th July.
New York via Panama Canal	Toyo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 29th July.
San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	The Bank Line, Limited	About 2nd August.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Binzang	Yokohama Specie Co., Ltd.	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Aki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hinsang	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Dilwara	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Sinkiang	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Van Wazerijk	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Takung	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kiyo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Butterfield & Swire	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hinsang	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Dilwara	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Sinkiang	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Van Wazerijk	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Takung	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kiyo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Butterfield & Swire	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hinsang	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Dilwara	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Sinkiang	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Van Wazerijk	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Takung	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kiyo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Butterfield & Swire	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th July, at 11 a.m.
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